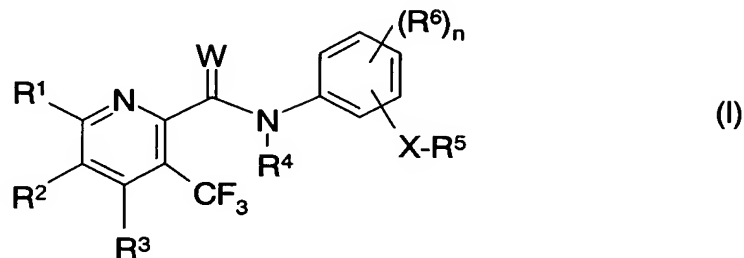


We claim: -

1. A 3-trifluoromethylpicolinic acid anilide of the formula I,



in which n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and the substituents are as defined below:

- 10      X            is O, S or a direct bond;  
           W            is O or S;  
           R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, nitro, CN,  
                          C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-  
                          alkoxy, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the 4 last-  
 15                    mentioned groups may be substituted by halogen;  
           R<sup>4</sup>            is hydrogen, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, where  
                          some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the 3 lastmentioned groups may  
                          be substituted by halogen;  
           R<sup>5</sup>            is unsubstituted C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkenyl,  
 20                    C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,  
                          where the 5 lastmentioned groups may in each case have 1, 2 or 3  
                          substitutents R<sup>9</sup>, and where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the  
                          5 lastmentioned groups may be substituted by halogen;  
                          C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl which has 1, 2 or 3 substituents R<sup>11</sup>,  
 25                    a group -C(R<sup>10</sup>)=NOR<sup>8</sup>, a group -C(O)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>,  
                          phenyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, phenyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
                          alkynyl, phenyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyloxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, phenyloxy-  
                          C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, where the alkyl, alkenyl- and the alkynyl moiety in the 6  
                          lastmentioned groups may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 substituents R<sup>11</sup> and the  
 30                    phenyl ring in the 7 lastmentioned groups may carry 1, 2, 3 or 4  
                          radicals R<sup>7</sup>;  
           R<sup>6</sup>            has the meanings mentioned for R<sup>1</sup> which are different from  
                          hydrogen;  
           R<sup>7</sup>            is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-  
 35                    alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyloxy, where some or all of the  
                          hydrogen atoms in these 7 groups may be substituted by halogen, is

OH, halogen, nitro, CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, -C(O)R<sup>12</sup>, NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, -C(S)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, -C(R<sup>10</sup>)=NOR<sup>8</sup>, phenyl, which may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the groups mentioned under R<sup>6</sup>, phenoxy, which may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the groups mentioned under R<sup>6</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl moiety may be substituted by halogen and the phenyl ring may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the groups mentioned under R<sup>6</sup>, where two radicals R<sup>7</sup> attached to adjacent carbon atoms may also be CH=CH-CH=CH or an alkylene chain having 3 to 5 members in which 1 or 2 not adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may also be replaced by oxygen or sulfur and in which some or all of the hydrogen atoms may be replaced by halogen;

R<sup>8</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in these 4 groups may be substituted by halogen,

phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where phenyl in the two lastmentioned radicals may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the groups mentioned under R<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>9</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in these groups may be substituted by halogen;

R<sup>10</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the 9 lastmentioned groups may be substituted by halogen;

phenyl which may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the groups mentioned under R<sup>7</sup>,

R<sup>11</sup> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in these groups may be substituted by halogen;

R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the 7 lastmentioned groups may be substituted by halogen;

R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>14</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in these groups may be substituted by halogen;

or an agriculturally useful salt of I.

2. The anilide of the formula I according to claim 1 in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>

independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl.

- 5 3. The anilide of the formula I according to claim 1 in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each hydrogen.
4. The anilide of the formula I according to any of the preceding claims in which R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, OH and methoxy.
- 10 5. The anilide of the formula I according to claim 4 in which R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen.
6. The anilide of the formula I according to any of the preceding claims in which R<sup>5</sup> has one of the meanings below:
- 15 - unsubstituted C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkynyl, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the four lastmentioned groups may be substituted by halogen and some or all of the hydrogen atoms in C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl may be substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,
- 20 - C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- phenyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where the phenyl ring may be substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 radicals R<sup>7</sup>; or
- -C(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)=NO-R<sup>8</sup>, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group may be substituted by halogen.
- 25 7. The anilide of the formula I according to any of the preceding claims in which R<sup>6</sup> has the following meanings: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, where these groups may be substituted by halogen, or halogen.
8. The anilide of the formula I according to any of the preceding claims in which
- 30 n = 0.
9. The anilide of the formula I according to claim 9 in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent hydrogen and the group X-R<sup>5</sup> is attached in the ortho or meta position to the amide nitrogen.
- 35 10. The anilide of the formula I according to any of the preceding claims in which X is a direct bond or oxygen.
11. The anilide of the formula I according to claim 10 in which the group X is oxygen
- 40 or a direct bond and R<sup>5</sup> has one of the meanings below:

- unsubstituted C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkynyl, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in the four lastmentioned groups may be substituted by halogen and some or all of the hydrogen atoms in C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl may be substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
  - 5     - C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
  - phenyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where the phenyl ring may be substituted by 1, 2, 3 or 4 radicals R<sup>7</sup>; or
  - -C(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)=NO-R<sup>8</sup>, where some or all of the hydrogen atoms of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group may be substituted by halogen.
- 10
12. The use of the 3-trifluoromethylpicolinic acid anilide of the formula I and the agriculturally acceptable salt thereof according to any of the preceding claims for controlling harmful fungi.
- 15     13. A fungicidal composition, comprising a fungicidally effective amount of at least one 3-trifluoromethylpicolinic acid anilide of the formula I or the agriculturally acceptable salt of I according to any of claims 1 to 11.
- 20     14. A method for controlling harmful fungi, which method comprises treating the harmful fungi, their habitat or the plants, areas, materials or spaces to be kept free from them with at least one fungicidally effective amount of the 3-trifluoromethylpicolinic acid anilide of the formula I or the agriculturally acceptable salt of I according to any of claims 1 to 11.